



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

8015

December 20, 1901

from Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, and La Palma, with 22 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico during the month of November, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3, at Mayaguez; number passed, 3.

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RUSSIA.

Plague at Odessa and its relation to shipments of wool; goatskins, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1901.

SIR: Referring to your letter of November 20 last, in regard to the disinfection of wool, goatskins, etc., shipped from Odessa, Russia. I now have the honor to inclose herewith for your information copies of 2 dispatches from the consul at Odessa, which were written prior to your letter referred to, in regard to the plague in Odessa.

The consul was advised by cable on November 20, in accordance with your request, that disinfection of wool, goloshes, and goatskins is not required at present if precautions are taken against contamination by rats and same precautions taken with regard to vessels.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosures.]

ODESSA, RUSSIA, November 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the official sanitary reports for the week ended November 9 contain the announcement of 1 death from plague. It is difficult to obtain particulars here regarding the actual condition, but the following particulars which I have gathered with much care may be accepted as being correct: On October 24 a German resident of Odessa died at the town hospital and his death was regarded as suspicious. He was a cook and lived in a small street near the old Greek market. Inoculation of animals and cultures subsequently proved the case to have been plague.

On November 8 a man, also a cook, was brought to the town hospital from a sailors' eating house situated near the port. This place is patronized almost exclusively by sailors and longshoremen. The cook had been ill for five or six days, and as his condition became worse he was unable to go to his home at night, and the proprietor of the eating house gave him permission to sleep on the table on which the meals were served. The man died within two hours after being brought to the hospital, and his symptoms showed every indication of the case being one of plague. Experiments were made and cultures formed with the result that the existence of the plague germs was discovered. Subsequent investigation brought forth the fact that the man who had died on October 24 and this latter case were friends, and this led to the body of the first man being exhumed with the result as above stated—that the case was found to be one of plague. Early in October, I can not give the exact date at present, an Austrian steamer arrived at Odessa from Smyrna, and she reported on arrival that an

December 20, 1901

3016

old man was dead on board, having died a short time before the ship reached the harbor. The vessel was kept under observation for two days and was then admitted to pratique, the doctors attributing the death to old age. It has since been reported that this same steamer had 2 deaths on board on her return trip to Trieste and both were pronounced to be cases of plague. I have not as yet been able to ascertain the name of the ship, but will probably do so later on.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no new cases of the disease in this city. Precautions of all kinds are being taken and the authorities are evidently prepared for fresh cases should they be found.

* * * * *

I telegraphed on November 12 as follows:

"HAY, SECRETARY STATE: Is disinfection required wool, goatskins, old galoshes," etc.?

and to this telegram I have not as yet received an answer. Although the plague existed here on the dates given above, I had no knowledge of the fact until the night of November 9, when I sent my first telegram to the Department.

On November 7 I issued 2 invoices for shipments of old galoshes destined for New York via Antwerp for transshipment, the goods being carried from this port by the steamship *Gulf of Suez*.

On the same date I issued 2 invoices for wool destined for Philadelphia via Rotterdam for transshipment. One lot was carried by steamship *Alfonwen* and the other by the steamship *Frederick Knight*.

I have promised to legalize 2 invoices to-day for a lot of old galoshes also sent by the steamship *Gulf of Suez* and for wool by the steamship *Cragoswald*. I shall send off by to-night's mail copies of the invoices which I shall legalize to our consuls at Antwerp and Rotterdam and will explain the situation to them. I do this in order that the goods may be disinfected if such action should be thought necessary.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[No. 680.]

ODESSA, RUSSIA, November 18, 1901.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 679, dated November 16, I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of my letters to the consul-general at Antwerp, and the consuls at Rotterdam and Hull, relating to shipments of merchandise from Odessa to their respective ports for transshipment to New York and Philadelphia. I may mention incidentally that there are no new cases of plague reported.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, November 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the 5th copy of consular invoice No. 53, issued by me this day for 96 bales of wool shipped by steamship *Cragoswald* from Odessa to Rotterdam for transshipment to Philadelphia. You will notice under the heading of "Special remarks" that the existence of plague at Odessa is noted, and also that the wool mentioned in the invoice was shipped before the official announcement was made known. The wool was not disinfected. On November 9, 1901, I notified the Secretary of State that the plague existed at Odessa. There were 2 deaths from this disease, one of which took place on October 31, and the second on October 24, 1901. There have been no other cases as far as can be ascertained. I give you this information and send you the inclosed invoice for such action as your instructions may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

LOREN LISTOE,
United States Consul, Rotterdam.

To the Department:

I corrected the date of second death from October 31 to November 8 in the letter to consul dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

3017

December 20, 1901

ODESSA, RUSSIA, November 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit quadruplicate consular invoice No. 59, from this consulate for 388 bales of old rubber goloshes shipped on board steamship *Gulf of Suez*, to Antwerp, for transhipment to New York. You will notice under the heading of "Special remarks" that the existence of plague at Odessa is noted, and also that the goods mentioned in the invoice were shipped before the official announcement was made known. The goloshes have not been disinfected. On November 9, 1901, I notified the Secretary of State that the plague existed at Odessa. There have been 2 deaths from plague, one of which occurred on October 24, and the other on October 31, 1901, and there have been no other cases or deaths as far as can be ascertained. I give you this information and send you the inclosed invoice for such action as your instructions may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

GEORGE F. LINCOLN,
United States Consul-General, Antwerp.

To the Department:

I corrected the date of second death from October 21 to November 8, in letter to consul-general, dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, November 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit quadruplicate consular invoice No. 90, from this consulate for 60 bales of old rubber goloshes shipped on steamship *Pago* from Odessa to Hull for transhipment to New York. You will notice that under the heading of "Special remarks" I have stated that the plague exists at Odessa. There have been in reality 2 deaths from plague, one of which occurred on October 24 and the other on October 31. As far as can be ascertained, there have been no other cases or deaths from this disease. My object in sending you the inclosed invoice and in giving you this information regarding the plague is for the purpose of enabling you to take such action in regard to the shipment as your instruction may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

WILLIAM P. SMYTH,
United States Consul, Hull.

To the Department:

I corrected the date of second death from October 31 to November 8, in letter to consul dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

SCOTLAND.

Temporary quarantine measures against plague at Glasgow.

BERLIN, GERMANY, November 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Temporary measures against plague.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The sanitary authorities at Glasgow have issued the following circular, dated November 11:

"In terms of the Venice convention (Cap. II, Sec. VIII), ships leaving the port of Glasgow at the present time, and in which no case of plague has occurred before or during the voyage, are to be regarded as 'healthy' ships, and as such are to be entitled to free pratique at the port of arrival, subject to—

- "1. Medical inspection.
- "2. Medical supervision of passengers and crew (not necessarily at